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Region 4  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Science and Ecosystem Support Division  
Athens, Georgia

OPERATING PROCEDURE

Title: **Groundwater Sampling**

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Number: SESDPROC-301-R1

Authors

Name: Donald Hunter

Title: Environmental Scientist, Regional Expert

Signature: *Donald Hunter* Date: 11/02/07

Approvals

Name: ~~Antonio Quinones~~

Title: ~~Chief, Enforcement and Investigations Branch~~

Signature: *[Signature]* Date: 11/02/07

Name: Laura Ackerman

Title: Field Quality Manager, Science and Ecosystem Support Division

Signature: *Laura Ackerman* Date: 11/01/07

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## Revision History

This table shows changes to this controlled document over time. The most recent version is presented in the top row of the table. Previous versions of the document are maintained by the SESD Field Quality Manager.

History	Effective Date
<p>SESDPROC-301-R1, <i>Groundwater Sampling</i>, replaces SESDPROC-301-R0.</p> <p><b>General</b> Corrected any typographical, grammatical and/or editorial errors.</p> <p><b>Title Page</b> Changed title for Antonio Quinones from Environmental Investigations Branch to Enforcement and Investigations Branch</p> <p><b>Section 1.3</b> Updated information to reflect that the procedure is located on the H: drive of the LAN. Clarified Field Quality Manager (FQM) responsibilities.</p> <p><b>Section 1.4</b> Updated referenced operating procedures due to changes in title names. Alphabetized and revised the referencing style for consistency.</p> <p><b>Section 1.5.1</b> Corrected the title of the Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Program Procedures and Policy Manual.</p> <p><b>Section 1.5.2, 4<sup>th</sup> bullet</b> Added references to the CFR and IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations.</p> <p><b>Section 2.5</b> Updated referenced operating procedures due to changes in title names.</p>	November 1, 2007
SESDPROC-301-R0, <i>Groundwater Sampling</i> , Original Issue	February 05, 2007

### 3 Groundwater Sampling Methods - Purging

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#### 3.1 General

##### *3.1.1 Purging and Purge Adequacy*

Purging is the process of removing stagnant water from a well, immediately prior to sampling, causing its replacement by ground water from the adjacent formation that is representative of actual aquifer conditions. In order to determine when a well has been adequately purged, field investigators should monitor the pH, specific conductance, temperature, and turbidity of the ground water removed during purging and, in the case of permanent monitoring wells, observe and record the volume of water removed.

Prior to initiating the purge, the amount of water standing in the water column (water inside the well riser and screen) should be determined, if possible. To do this, the diameter of the well should be determined and the water level and total depth of the well should be measured and recorded. Specific methodology for obtaining these measurements is found in SESD Operating Procedure for Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement (SESDPROC-105). Once this information is obtained, the volume of water to be purged can be determined using one of several methods. One is the equation:

$$V = 0.041 d^2 h$$

Where: h = depth of water in feet

d = diameter of well in inches

V = volume of water in gallons

Alternatively, the volume may be determined using a casing volume per foot factor for the appropriate diameter well, similar to that in Table 3.1.1. The water level is subtracted from the total depth, providing the length of the water column. This length is multiplied by the factor in the Table 3.1.1 which corresponds to the appropriate well diameter, providing the amount of water, in gallons, contained in the well, i.e., one well or water column volume. Other acceptable methods include the use of nomographs or other equations or formulae.

With respect to volume, an adequate purge is normally achieved when three to five well volumes have been removed. The field notes should reflect the single well volume calculations or determinations, according to one of the above methods, and a reference to the appropriate multiplication of that volume, i.e., a minimum three well volumes, clearly identified as a purge volume goal.

With respect to the ground water chemistry, an adequate purge is achieved when the pH, specific conductance, and temperature of the ground water have stabilized

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**TABLE 3.1.1**  
**WELL CASING DIAMETER vs. VOLUME**

WELL CASING DIAMETER (INCHES) vs. VOLUME (GALS.)/FEET of WATER	
CASING	GALLONS/FT
1	0.041
2	0.163
3	0.367
4	0.653
5	1.02
6	1.469
7	1.999
8	2.611
9	3.305
10	4.08
11	4.934
12	5.875

and the turbidity has either stabilized or is below 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) (twice the Primary Drinking Water Standard of 5 NTUs). Although 10 NTUs is normally considered the minimum goal for most ground water sampling objectives, lower turbidity has been shown to be easily achievable in most situations and reasonable attempts should be made to achieve these lower levels. Stabilization occurs when, for at least three consecutive measurements, the pH remains constant within 0.1 Standard Unit (SU), specific conductance varies no more than approximately 10 percent, and the temperature is constant. There are no set criteria for establishing how many total sets of measurements are adequate to document stability of parameters. If the calculated purge volume is small, the measurements should be taken frequently enough to provide a sufficient number of measurements to evaluate stability. If the purge volume is large, measurements taken every 15 minutes, for example, may be sufficient. See the SESD Operating Procedure for Field pH Measurement (SESDPROC-100), SESD Operating Procedure for Field Specific Conductance Measurement (SESDPROC-101), SESD Operating Procedure for Field Temperature Measurement (SESDPROC-102) and SESD Operating Procedure for Field Turbidity Measurement (SESDPROC-103) for procedures for conducting these purge adequacy measurements.

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If, after three well volumes have been removed, the chemical parameters have not stabilized according to the above criteria, additional well volumes (up to five well volumes), should be removed. If the parameters have not stabilized within five volumes, it is at the discretion of the project leader whether or not to collect a sample or to continue purging. If, after five well volumes, pH and conductivity have stabilized and the turbidity is still decreasing and approaching an acceptable level, additional purging should be considered to obtain the best sample possible, with respect to turbidity. The conditions of sampling should be noted in the field log.

In some situations, even with slow purge rates, a well may be pumped or bailed dry (evacuated). In these situations, this generally constitutes an adequate purge and the well can be sampled following sufficient recovery (enough volume to allow filling of all sample containers). *It is not necessary that the well be evacuated three times before it is sampled.* The pH, specific conductance, temperature, and turbidity should be measured and recorded, during collection of the sample from the recovered volume, as the measurements of record for the sampling event.

For wells with slow recovery, attempts should be made to avoid purging them to dryness. This can be accomplished, for example, by slowing the purge rate. If a well is purged to dryness, it may result in the sample being comprised partially of water contained in the sand pack, which may be reflective, at least in part, of initial, stagnant conditions. Additionally, as water enters a well that has been purged to dryness, it may cascade down the sand pack and/or the well screen, stripping volatile organic constituents that may be present and/or introducing soil fines into the water column.

*It is particularly important that wells be sampled as soon as possible after purging.* If adequate volume is available immediately upon completion of purging, the well must be sampled immediately. If not, sampling should occur as soon as adequate volume has recovered. Sampling of wells which have a slow recovery should be scheduled so that they can be purged and sampled in the same day, after adequate volume has recovered. Wells of this type should not be purged at the end of one day and sampled the following day.

### **3.1.2 Equipment Considerations for Purging**

Monitoring well purging is preferably accomplished by using in-place plumbing and dedicated pumps or by using portable pumps/equipment when dedicated systems are not present. The equipment utilized by Branch personnel will usually consist of peristaltic pumps and variable speed electric submersible pumps, but may also include bladder pumps or inertial pumps. The pump of choice is usually a function of the well diameter, the depth to water, the depth of the well and the amount of water that is to be removed during purging. Whenever the head difference between the sampling location and the water level is less than the limit of suction and the volume to be removed is reasonably small, a peristaltic pump

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